United Nations A/72/877–S/2018/375

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 99 (l)
General and complete disarmament: implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 20 April 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Czechia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

With reference to document A/72/828-S/2018/314, containing the letter of Mr. Vassily Nebenzia, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, and forwarding a statement by the official spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation regarding the "Novichok" chemical agent, I cannot but to react to this document, in which the Czech Republic is mentioned without sufficient grounds and any relation whatsoever to the central issue, i.e. the possible implication of Russia in the chemical attack in the United Kingdom on 4 March 2018, and to inform you of the position of the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic rejects the manipulative insinuations spread by the Russian Federation in statements of their representatives linking the Czech Republic with the research or development of the "Novichok" chemical agent. In that vein, we express deep concern about the statement of the official spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, designed only to divert international attention from the investigation by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the Skripal case.

Not only does the above-mentioned statement contain false and misleading information, but it also, in a most unfortunate manner, echoes the language prevalent in the infamous Cold War era. It is exactly this emerging behaviour that the Secretary-General himself has recently issued a stern warning against.

We cannot but reiterate that insinuations of the kind used in the Russian document of 6 April 2018 are groundless. As has been declared several times by Czech authorities, including by the State Office of Nuclear Safety of the Czech Republic, a national regulatory body responsible for governmental supervision in the Chemical Weapons Convention field, the Czech Republic does not own, manufacture

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or develop chemical weapons. This was stated in our initial declaration and in other regular declarations sent to OPCW in compliance with the Convention.

The Czech Republic fulfils all its international commitments concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It is perfectly clear that the manipulative claims directed at the Czech Republic during the investigation of the Salisbury attack are not based on truth and are in fact completely fictional.

The Czech Republic has a long and internationally acclaimed tradition and competence in the field of military medicine and, in particular, that of protection against weapons of mass destruction. Several military scientific facilities for the purpose of science development in these fields exist in the Czech Republic.

The activities of these scientific and educational facilities are pursued in full compliance with our national legislation and with the Constitution of the Czech Republic as well as our international commitments, including namely those under the Chemical Weapons Convention. Their activities are entirely transparent; information about them is accessible to the Czech as well as to the foreign public, inter alia through their respective websites.

I would like to ask that the present letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under agenda item 99 (l).

(*Signed*) Jiri **Ellinger**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/72/878–S/2018/494

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda items 35 and 40

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 22 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the records of violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia in April 2018 (see annex).*

During the reporting period, the armed forces of Armenia violated the ceasefire regime 2,819 times, continuing to use large-calibre guns and heavy weaponry from their positions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and from the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

As a result, one serviceman of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan was killed and two were wounded during the month.

The continuous illegal occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia and the constant violation of the norms and principles of international law will not yield a lasting solution. Peaceful settlement of the conflict can only be achieved as soon as Armenia withdraws its armed forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, with the subsequent return of internally displaced Azerbaijanis to their lands.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

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Annex to the letter dated 22 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for April 2018*

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
1–30 April	**Aghdam district, Azerbaijan**			
	Afatly village	AK/AKM	6	
	Ahmadali village	AK	13	
	Ahmadaghali village	AK	21	
	Ayag Garvand village	AK	20	
	Bash Garvand village	AK/AKM	22	
	Chamanly village	AK/AKM/DShK	55	
	Chiragly village	AK	40	
	Evoghlu village	AK	11	
	Garadaghli village	AK	8	
	Mahrizli village	AK/DShK	2	
	Mammadbaghirly village	AK/AKM	13	
	Mirashilly village	AK/AKM/DShK	11	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	110	
	Orta Garvand	AK/AKM	29	
	Saryjaly village	AK/AKM	14	
	Shahvalilar village	AKM	1	
	Shikhlar village	AKM	1	
	Tazakand village	AK/AKM	9	
	Yuzbashily village	AK/AKM	5	
	Zangishaly village	AK/AKM	12	
	Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan			
	Gyamaddynly village	AK/AKM	126	
	Mahrizly village	AK	1	
	Minakhorlu village	AK	22	
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghjingilli village	AKM	2	
	Zivilyan village	AKM	4	
	Opposite positions	AK	4	
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghburun height	AK	11	
	Alkhanli village	AK	17	

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Ashaghi Abdurrahmanli village	AK/AKM/60-mm M	54	1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	Ashaghi Seyidahmadli village	AKM	11	
	Garagantapa mountain	AK	21	
	Gorgan village	AK	4	
	Horadiz village	AK	44	
	Jangulu height	AK	4	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/60-mm M	383	
	Shukurbayli village	AK/AKM/DShK	31	
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashaghi Askipara village	AK/AKM	19	
	Bala Jafarli village	AK/AKM	37	
	Farahli village	AK/AKM	8	
	Jafarli village	AK/AKM/DShK	20	
	Gaymagly village	AK/AKM/DShK	21	
	Gushchu Ayrim village	AK/AKM/AGS/DShK	48	
	Gyzylhajili village	AK/AKM	51	
	Kamarli village	AK/AKM	7	
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AK/AKM	9	
	Mazam village	AK/AKM	10	
	Musakoy village	AKM	18	
	Shikhli village	AKM	7	
	Unnamed heights	AK	9	
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan			
	Ayrivang village	AKM	7	
	Galakand village	AK/AKM/DShK/NSV	17	
	Garavallar village	AKM	3	
	Goyali village	AKM	20	
	Mutudara village	AK/AKM/DShK	41	
	Novoivanovka village	AKM	3	
	Unnamed heights	AKM/NSV	10	
	Zamanly village	AKM/DShK	13	
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan			
	Balligaya village	AKM	2	
	Bash Gishlag village	AKM/DShK	4	
	Gargujag village	AKM	4	
	Girmizisaggallar village	AKM	4	
	Gulustan village	AK/AKM/DShK/OSV	42	1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed
	Kharkharut village	AK/AKM/DShK	22	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	69	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AK/AKM/DShK/RPG-7V	66	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	8	
	Unnamed positions	AK/AKM/DShK	28	
	Yenikand village	AK/AKM	14	
	Yukhari Agjakend village	AKM	2	
	Zeyva village	AK/AKM	15	
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan			
	Kurdalylar village	AK/AKM/DShK	25	1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan			
	Ahmadalilar village	AK	10	
	Jojug Marjanli village	AK/AKM	46	
	Lala Ilahi heights	AK	62	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	10	
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan			
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	181	
	Unnamed heights	AK	3	
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan			
	Borsunlu village	AK/RPG-7V	24	
	Chayly village	AK/AKM	49	
	Damirchilar village	AK/AKM	2	
	Gapanli village	AK/AKM	25	
	Gazyan village	AK/AKM	87	
	Girmizikand village	AK	4	
	Hasangaya village	AK/AKM/DShK/OSV	80	
	Husanli village	AK	5	
	Jamilly village	AK/AKM	11	
	Karmiravan village	AK/AKM/OSV	13	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	159	
	Shikharg village	AKM	2	
	Tazakand village	AK/AKM	42	
	Unnamed positions	AK/AKM	9	
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghdam village	AK/AKM	54	
	Aghbulag village	AK/AKM	12	
	Alibayli village	AK/AKM	8	
	Asryk Jirdakhan village	AKM	5	
	Garalar village	AKM/DShK	18	
	Goshakand village	AKM	2	
	Kokhanaby village	AK/AKM	27	
	Munjuglu village	AK/AKM/DShK	17	
	Opposite positions	AKM/DShK	9	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Unnamed heights	AKM	16	
	Unnamed positions	AKM	2	

Abbreviations: AGS, automatic grenade launcher, mounted; AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; NSV, 12.7-mm calibre heavy machine gun; OSV, semi-automatic sniper rifle; RPG-7V, hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher; 60-mm M, mortar.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 34 (a)
Prevention of armed conflict: prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 17 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the unlawful launch of the Kerch Strait bridge by the Russian Federation (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 17 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the unlawful launch of the Kerch Strait bridge by the Russian Federation

15 May 2018

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its strong protest against the launch of the bridge across the Kerch Strait and once again underlines that the construction of this infrastructure facility by the Russian Federation without the consent of Ukraine is unlawful.

Such actions by Moscow fundamentally contradict the generally recognized norms and principles of international law; grossly violate the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 and bilateral treaty obligations to Ukraine.

In the context of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine and the temporary occupation of the Crimean Peninsula it is in fact an attempt to legitimize the annexation of part of Ukraine's sovereign territory.

The construction of the bridge, just like any other actions of the Kremlin's occupying authorities, in no way will change the status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol as an integral part of the territory of Ukraine in its internationally recognized borders. The Russian Federation, as an occupying power, is fully responsible for the consequences of its internationally wrongful acts and will reimburse the harm caused.

Ukraine will consistently work to expand national and international sanctions against individuals and legal entities involved in the illegal construction of the Kerch Strait bridge.

United Nations A/72/880

General Assembly

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English
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Seventy-second session
Agenda item77(a)
Oceans and the law of the sea: oceans and the law of the sea

Note verbale dated 23 May 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary General

The Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General, and has the honour to report that the Republic of Iraq has commenced building a breakwater in the port of Faw. The construction has proceeded to its advanced stages without consultation with Kuwait in accordance with articles 123, 205 and 206 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, despite repeated demands made by Kuwait in that connection. The Republic of Iraq must supply Kuwait with an assessment of the environmental impact evaluating the potential effects of construction at the port and the breakwater on the marine environment and the geomorphology of the seabed and navigation channel, and then engage in consultations with Kuwait.

Since the State of Kuwait learned of the construction, it has requested, in numerous signed minutes between the two countries and official memorandums, to be provided with studies on the environmental impact and the effect on currents at the port of Faw and the breakwater. Unfortunately, to date, the Kuwaiti side has not been provided with such.

The Government of the State of Kuwait wishes you to be informed of this situation because of its potential negative repercussions for the region.

The Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations would be grateful if you could have this note verbale circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 77 (a), and published in the next Law of the Sea Bulletin.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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4 June 2018

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General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 14 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the six States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan — I have the honour to transmit herewith the joint statement of the Permanent Council of the Collective Security Treaty Organization in connection with missile strikes on the territory of Syria, adopted in Moscow on 14 April 2018 (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kairat **Umarov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

18-08950 (E) 060618

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Annex to the letter dated 14 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Permanent Council of the Collective Security Treaty Organization in connection with the missile attacks on Syria

14 April 2018 Moscow

The Permanent Council of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, reaffirming its support for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic, condemns the missile attacks on Syria carried out on 14 April 2018 by the United States of America, with the support of the United Kingdom and France, in violation of the fundamental principles and rules of international law, in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and without the authorization of the United Nations Security Council.

The Permanent Council believes that these actions run counter to efforts to swiftly eliminate the terrorist threat in Syria and resolve the Syrian domestic conflict through political and diplomatic means, and are causing the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country. They also have the potential to further escalate tensions in the region and in the world as a whole.

The Permanent Council of the Collective Security Treaty Organization calls on the United Nations Security Council to make every effort to fulfil the mission entrusted to it by the international community to restore and maintain international peace and security. We are convinced that rigorous adherence to the principles and instruments of international law could yet prevent the escalation of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and thus prevent further suffering by the Syrian people and the weakening of the current system of international relations.

United Nations A/72/882–S/2018/508

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General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 35
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Identical letters dated 29 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement dated 29 May 2018 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the illegal decision and violation of the fundamental norms and principles of international law by the Syrian regime in recognizing the so-called independence of the indivisible regions of Georgia — Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Permanent Representative

18-08815 (E) 050618

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Annex to the identical letters dated 29 May 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

29 May 2018, Tbilisi

On 29 May 2018, as a result of the manipulation from the Russian Federation, the Syrian regime made yet another illegal decision and in violation of the fundamental norms and principles of international law recognized the so-called independence of the indivisible regions of Georgia — Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia. With this act the Assad regime declared its support for Russia's military aggression against Georgia, the illegal occupation of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions and the ethnic cleansing that has been taking place for years.

Through this step the Syrian regime disregarded the international legal obligation to respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of internationally recognized borders of a sovereign state.

Considering the aforesaid, Georgia initiated the procedures to break off the diplomatic relations with the Syrian Arab Republic.

It should be stressed that the International Community firmly supports Georgia's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the policy of non-recognition towards its occupied territories.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia calls on the international community to duly assess the illegal decision of the Assad regime made as a result of manipulation by the Russian Federation and to undertake the relevant steps in response.